## HUMBLE HEROES.

It might not be so difficult to lead the light brigade, While the army cheered behind you, and the files and bugies played; It might be rather easy, with the war-shriek in your ears, To forget the bite of bullets and the taste of blood and tears. But to be a scrubwoman, with four

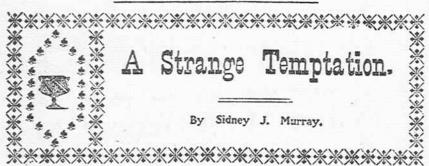
Babies or more, Every day, every day setting your back On the rack, And all your reward forever not quite A full bite Of bread for your babies. Say! In the heat of the day You might be a hero to head a brigade, But a hero like her? I'm afraid! I'm afraid!

It might be very feasible to force a great reform, To saddle public passion and to ride upon the storm; It might be somewhat simple to ignore the roar of wrath. Because a second shout broke out to cheer you on your path.

But he who, alone and unknown, is true To his view. Unswerved by the crush of the mutton-browed

Blatting crowd.
Unwon by the flabby-brained, blinking eas.
Which he sees

Which he sees
Throned and anointed. Say!
At the height of the fray,
You might be the chosen to captain the throng:
But to stand all alone? How long? How long?
—Edmund Vance Cooke, in Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.



And later, when Rudolf Turner, Ma-

"Poor chap," thought Kitty, commis-

eratingly, as she saw the hopeful love-

light in his eyes as he rested his gaze

upon all he loved in the world, "you'll

awfully sorry for you, but, after all, it

can't be helped. What is love, any-

way, when it means everlasting prov-

erty? She'll forget all about it when

she is Mrs. Johnson. Why, it'll be just

And pretty Kitty, worldly because

she had never felt the fire of love, went

And those two? They remained to-

She had kept him hoping on for

weeks, trying to decide the bitter

Now that it was all over, she knew

her course, and he was to hear it to-

How she told him she knew not: a

dull clutching held her heart, and she

was conscious only of those words

As through a curtain that seemed to

wrought, she saw his face become

deadly pale, and his eyes darken with

"And this is the end!" he said, in a

and stilled it; "this is the end I dreaded!

These are the last of those enchanted

dreams that kept me for you, and you

for me-crushed beneath the feet of

the woman I worshiped, the woman I

loved with all my heart and soul,

better than life itself-ruined and scat-

"Don't, Rudolf, don't reproach me,"

"I don't reproach you, Mabel; why

should I? According to the world, you

what is worthy of beauty such as

have walked over one man's bleeding

His answer was her sobbing and her

"Rudolf." she said, "it is for Kitty

sake-not mine-don't, oh, don't judge

"For her sake! What of mine?" he

The next day the millionaire's be-

trothal ring, a magnificent circlet of

diamonds and rubies, glistening on Ma-

bel's lovely hand, and, urged by her

fiancee and Kitty, she consented to an

Mr. Johnson was a constant visitor

at the little flat, and Kitty, whom he

treated as a petted sister, was never

tired of expatiating at great lengths on

his charms to Mabel. She thought he

man she had ever met, and how stupid

it was of Mabel not to fall in love with

Mabel smiled when she listened to

these extravagant comments, and, ex-

face so bright and so radiant, that it

The days rolled on, and it was just a

wedding, that Mabel, while on a shop-

ping tour, came upon an old friend of

"And do you know, Mabel," she said

at parting, "that Rudolf Turner is seri-

ously ill with brain fever. They tell

me it is some love trouble. Poor

All that evening and the next morn-

ing Mabel was lost in her own dismal

thoughts. It was late in the afternoon

white and resolute flung away her

"Kitty, I can't and won't stand it an

hour longer!" she cried; "Rudolf Tur-

"Mabel." said Kitty, "are you mad?"

"I have been, but I'm san: once

She wrenched away her betrotha

ring, and threw it into her sister's lap

"There!" she said; "give it back to

Mr. Johnson, if he comes, and tell him

And, before Kitty could find words.

Long after, when Mabel returned.

"Oh, Mabel, how happy you look! I

"Yes, dear, I an happy, and so is Ru

But she bethought herself of what

dolf: and he will get well, and then-

"Did he come? Poor boy!"

her face held such exquisite happiness

that Kitty started up in wonder.

more! My heart is Rudolf's, and he

alone shall have it!"

she was alone.

with pain.

know you are now."

the marriage is not to be."

fellow, I hope he gets over it."

said, with a hard, cold laugh-and he

quivering frame; and he rose.

Could she lose him like that?

tered by you--

heart to gain it?"

me harshly."

was cone.

early wedding.

her schooldays.

him!

she sobbed

struggle that raged in her breast.

off to Ada Brown.

small room.

night.

NOS T'S all settled, Kit." cried ! a slim, beautiful girl, in a bel's handsome, manly lover, came 6 hard, despairing voice that upon the scene, Kitty ran off to spend I she herself knew was her evening with Ada Brown, who had strange; "no more poverty, the flat below. and no more pinching. We've had our share and enough of it,

and now we'll have no more." The speaker drew off her gloves leisurely, and held her hands to the ruddy be sent away to-night, I know: I'm blaze.

She looked wondrously beautiful as she bent there, her eyes a thousand miles away through the glowing coal, and with the firelight playing around her aquiline nose and perfect lips. And like fairyland after this!" as she stood, her sister watched her in the gathering twilight, and thought she never saw her look so beautiful, nor yet so truly strange.

"Oh, Mabel, have you really accepted the darling old millionaire at last? How truly delightful!"

Kitty jumped up from the sofa and clapped her hands, her face expressing intense delight. Oh, how beautiful to have just as much money as you want, and everything you can set your mind on it! Truly, the prospect was grand, and Kitty laughed with her seventeen-year-old laugh, and danced prettily with all the abandon and jol- which would keep them apart for everlity of seventeen years.

She completed the circuit by halting at her sister's side, who still gazed hide from her the fearful wrong she into the firelight, with her face filled with an odd mingling of love and bitterness. Kitty knew full well what a strange despair. was passing in Mabel's mind, and she. but yet seventeen, could not feel, or low, hoarse voice that sought her heart, had not lived long enough to feel, what it was or what it meant.

And yet she was just a little somber. just a little depressed, as she put one hand into her sister's and the other round her shoulders.

"Poor Mab." she said; "how sad you look!"

"I have reason to be sad," responded with a short, hollow laugh: "I've chosen the road that's to be mine till Ceath!"

A little catch in her voice that was have done wisely. You have chosen not natural to Mabel caused Kitty to draw her closer and comfort her as yours-and what matters it that you best she could; and as she thought of all it meant, and all it would bring to them both, she burst into a reckless laugh that became seventeen years so

f "You have chosen just what I should -wealth. Oh. think of it. Mabel! Think what our future will be when you are mistress of Mr. Johnson's lovely mansions and fortune! But I knew you'd do it, Mabel. I knew you would. It's just what I should have done myself."

"Don't, Kit, don't," pleaded Mabel, in a voice so strained and sad that Kitty looked up alarmed: "you don't know what you're saying, and you don't know what you mean. You have never been called upon by stern necessity to sacrifice your own true love, who is all the world to you, to marry an old man's millions."

"No. I haven't," replied Kitty, quick-Iv. with all the determination of her experience, "but if I had to I would. I shouldn't hesitate a single minute between the young love without a dollar, and millions-and especially if the owner of the millions chanced to be such a fine-looking man as Mr. Johnson is, and you know," she went on, coloring a little, "he is really handsome, Mabel, and he is only forty. I wish it was me he was going to marry and not you."

A smile overspread Mabel's features. and she laughed outright. The idea of such a charming slip of loveliness as Kitty being the wife of a middle-aged millionaire! It was too absurd.

"Anyway," continued Kitty, feeling that something was expected of her in extenuation of her conduct, and pouting a little, "you should take it more Impolly. It isn't right not to."

And then, as Kildy turned to the tea things on the table, the hunted, pained when she suddenly sprang up, and, Bok swept back into Mabel's paie face, and she sighed heavily.

"How thoughtless she is," she murmured, "and cruel. It seems a light thing, this, to give up my love for pelf for her sake. Yes," she said, half her is perhaps dying, and he is mine. savagely, "for her sake, not mine. If I am going to him." it were not for her his money would have been as dirt to me. I know what poverty is, but the bitterness is sweet compared with a life without love. without him. And he comes here tonight, and, God forgive me. I must tell

him," and a shudder shook her frame. "Mabel," cried Kitty, as lightly and as happily as though ill-started loves had never come her way, "tea's all ready," and then Mabel tried her best to look pleased and happy, and told Kitty what happened to her in her capacity as daily governess, and Kitty had some new story to tell of dear,

delightful Mr. Johnson. "Dear, darling Mab," thought Kitty as her eyes rested fondly upon her sister. "I've never had a trouble yet, bless her dear old heart, but what she hasn't helped me out of it; and now she's going to lift us right out of the worst trouble of all-this horrid prov-

sole him." "Kitty!" Mabel stared with amazed eyes at the pretty flushed face. "Why. you little rogue. I believe you were in

deeply flushing face: you see, when he

lost you he-he-asked if I would con-

love with him all the while!" "I believe I was," replied Kitty, sim-

There were two weddings a little later from the flat, and, immediately after, Mr. Johnson presented Mabel with a check for ten thousand pounds. "Will you have it?" he asked, "as a wedding gift from your brother and sister? Kit says it includes both love and pelf."-New York Weekly.



The proposed bore-hole twelve miles leep has brought out the objection that the great pressure of forty tons per square inch would cause a viscous flow of rock material, making the feat impossible. The Hon. A. C. Parsons replies that this idea can be tested by subjecting a piece of quartz rock to a pressure of one hundred tons per square inch in a close-fitting cylinder having a small hole through its centre. This pressure is that expected at a depth of thirty-eight miles.

The value of evidence has been tested experimentally by M'lle Marie Borst. Her subjects were twelve males and twelve females, and within a period of six weeks there were shown five scenes from daily life, which they were afterward required to describe in writing, and about which they were then interrogated orally. Statements under oath were required. The results show that accurate evidence is rare, that evidence improves by practice, that the evidence of women is more faithful and complete than that of men, but that one-twelfth of the sworn statements are incorrect.

The bioscope of De Gasparis, which constituted a late striking exhibit in Naples, is a microscope of very long focus, the rock-mounted tube containing a system og achromatic objectives gether, with all they both loved, in that and an eye-piece of wide field. The magnifying power is somewhat more than twelve diameters at a distance of twenty inches. The new instrument gives revelations that are marvelous, as it shows the actions and emotions of such creatures as ants, spiders and flies in their ordinary undisturbed life, gives wonderfully clear views of the doings of aquatic animals, and enables the medical man to peer into the larynx and other body cavities as never before. It opens a new era in the study

> Museums of language will be of great importance to the future historian. The idea was suggested in Vienna six years ago, but has only recently taken shape, although it has already resulted in a collection of 400 phonograph records on durable metal. The purpose is to record the languages of Europe, and eventually of the world, the music of the different countries and speeches of notable personages. The collection now embraces the Slavic, Servian, modern Greek, Portuguese and Brazilian lanruages, with songs and dialects of natives of India and of Arabians and Bedouins. An expedition under Dr. Poech has penetrated New Guinea to reproduce the speech of the Papuans.

> An extraordinary use of the same sleeping quarters by diurnal and nocturnal animals is recorded by a naturalist of Ceylon. Barberyn Lighthouse Island, thirty-five miles south of Colombo, is inhabited by day by fruit bats or flying foxes, and at night by crows, and at sunrise and sunset may be seen the curious spectacle of two immense flocks flying in opposite directions across the strait separating the island from the mainland, the flying foxes at a greater elevation than the crows. The cross migration lasting about half an hour, is attended by great chattering of flying foxes and cawing of crows.

Ambassador Meyer and King Victor.' Roman society has suffered a double loss lately in the appointment to Paris of both the British and American Ambassadors, until now accredited to the was absolutely the most delightful Onirinal.

Mr. George von Lengerke Meyer, the Transatlantic representative, has won golden opinions for himself here as a sportsman and an all-round "good fellow," being a favorite with the King cept when alone, contrived to keep her and a great friend of the Duke d'Aosta. His motor car is one of the best known was little wonder Kitty only half in Rome, and so far has never killed guessed what a sacrifice Mabel was any one! One day he took the King out in it, and feeling that law as well as majesty was at his side, kept well week before the day appointed for the within the speed limits. His majesty said nothing at first, and then intimated that they were taking some time in arriving. Mr. Meyer made one effort to escape responsibility and hinted that if they outdistanced the royal bicyclsts the King would be without protection. "Not at all," said King Victor, drawing a small revolver from his pocket, "with this I can defy any one." The bieyelists arrived half an hour

after, draggled, worn and out of breath, Mrs. Meyer may be said to keep open house. The Brancaccio Palace seems sewing, the light of passion firing her made to show off her charming personality and the delicate beauty of her compatriots. It is an embassy at which society expects-and is never disappointed-to meet youth and beauty, see the latest thing in gowns, admire the most gorgeous jewels, eat the season's greatest delicacy and dance the newest dance .- Rome Correspondence

in London Pall Mall Gazette.

Canned Milk Preferred. It was her first visit to the country. She never before had been out of Chi-ters of State concern. cago. Everything she saw was a fresh have found it more novel. The cows especially interested her.

At milking time she clung so closely to the hired man that to free himself he gave her a cup of new milk, warm deep draught.

appointment. "I don't like cow's milk. A. C. Wright. "Don't be sorry, Mab," returned It's horrid. I like milkman's milk,"-Kitty, very demurely, and with a Chicago Record-Herald.

GOOD ROADS.

One Way to Build.

NOK T the convention of Ameri-

A can Road Makers, which met in Detroit, Mr. George Burns, the labor leader and MON President of the Michigan Labor Union, advocated the use of prison labor, either in building roads or in preparing material to be used for hardening their surfaces. He is the first labor leader to advocate this course, although it has been suggested by many speakers and writers on this question during the past ten years. Mr. Burns sees that it would be clearly In the interest of such prison labor and also in the interest of free labor to have the great army of prisoners, now in the jails in the various States, who are doing no good for themselves and adding nothing to the common wealth, applied to the road proposition in some form or other. Many people object to a suggestion of this kind because they say that the use of such labor for such a purpose would have a contaminating influence in the community where the work is done. But to avoid such a result Mr. Burns showed how this labor could be applied in the preparation of material, either brick or broken stone, where the prisoners could be worked in inclosures as they now are. The products so produced would not come in contact with ree labor as the articles generally produced by such labor do; consequently by this course you avoid competition with the manufacturer who offers for sale the manufactured article, or competition with the free laborer who works to produce these articles, and at the same time the prisoner is receiving more useful instruction, having more healthful exercise and adding greatly in the course of years to the common wealth. If Mr. Burns' idea, which is undoubtedly a sound and wholesome one, should be adopted by the labor unions of the country generally, it would bring to the

road cause a very great and much-

The great meeting of the Automobile

needed aid.

Manufacturers of America, held in Chicago soon after this Detroit convention, developed the fact that all of the automobile manufacturers of America are heartily in favor of some general plan of road building that shall be applicable to all the States in the from the logic of events that the time friends of the good roads cause will be able to unite many forces in favor of the general plan of road improveers generally have been hostile to the idea of applying the prison labor to progressive leaders of organized labor most hearty and intelligent way the than the bondage to strong drink. building up the public roads. In order, sible the road-building authorities, in the various States and counties, must reference may be to Hagar and Ishmael be provided with funds of money in large. They order to obtain the proper machinery. engineering skill and expert labor, so as to make use of the army of prisoners who would be put at their disposal under the new plan. In order to secure this necessary fund it is more and more evident that the aid of the National Government should be called in to supply a portion of the money. This is all provided for by the Brownlow bill, which was not only indorsed by the Chicago convention, but also by the Detroit convention of American Road Makers.-Hon. Martin Dodge.

Good Roads Preservation.

Your recent editorial on "Good Roads," quoting a Rochester paper, was quite apt. Embodying self-helpfulness, but not intended to diminish self-reliance, the good roads law was an amplification of the county roads law, under which, notwithstanding our carnest efforts, the counties failed to move; and it expressly provided the roads, so soon as built, should be turned over to the counties and be thereafter maintained as county roads.

But, in furtherance of the home rule principle, was added, "But the Board of Supervisors may apportion the expense as they may be empowered by law," thus allowing any to do within their jurisdiction as might seem best therein, but I hoped that the main roads would become a flat county charge, as most just and equitable. For such arterial system in each county is equally the interest of the city as well as the town. These roads traverse the town, to be sure, but are a burden beyond it and of more general

interest. With main roads as a county charge, the towns will be better able to care for the lesser roads, and should, as guid pro quo, in the general interest

Some suggestion has been made by those now more prominent in the good roads movement since it has become popular than they were in the long and difficult period which paved the way and secured the legislation. The zeal of new converts is proverbial. But there is in the archives of the State Department a delightful letter from James Russell Lowell, then Minister to Spain, to Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, exemplifying the disadvantages of disregarding the wholesome doctrine of ne quid nimis in mat-

Having provided the good roads legisdelight. Eve in the garden could not lation affording State co-operation to : n initial and limited extent to the counties and towns by the two comple-

entary statutes of 1898 and their perction since, without impinging upon cal option, home rule or the adminisand frothy from the pail. She took a trative entity of the counties and the towns, but preservative of the same, Then such consternation was pictured let us so conduct matters that the in the pretty, piquant face that her State's contribution and co-operation she left behind and her face flushed mother cried: "What is it, Dorothy?" stop with this helf share in first con-"Oh." she sobbed in disgust and dis- struction in justice and equity .- John

Make a virtue of necessity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 12.

Subject: The Slavery of Sin, John vili., 31-40-Golden Text, John viii., 34-Memory Verses, 31. 32-Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

THE

I. The test and blessings of discipleship (vs. 31, 32). 31. "Then said Jesus." Better, as R. V., "Jesus therefore said," because many had believed on Him after His declaration that He was the Light of the world, and after His answers to the Pharisees, and now Jesus directed His remarks to these new disciples. "Which believed." The term "believed" applies here to the disposition, openly expressed, to acknowledge Jesus as the Messiah. "If ye abide" edge Jesus as the Messiah. "If ye abide (R. V.) Not a fitful, intermittent relation, but thorough, intense and continuous. "In My word." If ye obey My command ments and follow My teachings carefully. Our spirits must drink in Christ's words as our bodies inhale the atmosphere. No man is worth listening to on questions of faith and the strength of t faith and doctrine who is not reverent listener to Christ. Abiding in God's word must become the permanent condition of our life. "Disciples." A disciple is a learner; one who accepts and follows another as teacher and master. True disciples are real representatives of Christ, who live a holy life before the world.

32. "Shall know the truth." Shall know it doctrinally, spiritually, experimentally, not as a mere theory, but as a living pow

er; shall know the reality of things, and shall know Christ Himself, the embodi-ment of truth (John 14:1). The rulers had

ment of truth (John 14:1). The rulers had spoken of knowing the law, Jesus speaks of knowing the truth. This is a species of learning infinitely transpending all the guesses of doubting scientists and sneering philosophers. "Make you free." Intelligence is not sufficient. A learned man is

still a wicked man under the bondage of sin unless he has been made free. Knowledge appears as the fruit of faith, and freedom as the fruit of knowledge. Christ associates liberty always with the truth, which He is Himself, and so presents the truth as the cause of liberty as the effect.

II. Freedom offered from the slavery of in (vs. 23.26) 33 "They answered" sin (vs. 33.36). 33. "They answered." Many commentators refer this "they," not to the many who believed (v. 30), but to the other Jews who had not believed. The little episode of verses 30-32 is thus held as a pleasant parenthesis, and the believers are all allowed to be genuine and perhaps permanent. The words cannot be spoken of the simple people who had already be-lieved, but to the carping, caviling Phari-sees. "Abraham's seed." They had Abra-ham's blood in their veins, but not his faith in their hearts. "Never in bondage." This answer was not more true than the language of pride ordinarily. Politically, the seed of Abraham had been in bondage to Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome. Spiritually, they had been in bondage to idolatries in past times, were now to the rabbis, who were literalists in interpretation, and without spirituality or sympathy (Matt. 23:4). "How sayest Thou." Upo what possible principle dost Thou promis to us that which we already are proud of

be applicable to all the States in the Union. Being unanimous in this view, they adopted a resolution indersing the passage of the Brownlow bill which provides for a system of Netherland to the Brownlow bill purely by the words, "Whosever committee in." In these words Jesus utterly expels the political question which provides for a system of Na-tional. State and local co-operation in Jesus utterly expels the political question from His scope. He states first the princi-ple and then the application. He spoke of the permanent improvement of the public highways. It is very evident freedom than they imagined. He whose tendency and habit is to commit sin. He who makes choice of sin; prefers the way is rapidly approaching when the of wickedness before the way of holiness; who makes a covenant with sin, enters into league; who makes a custom of sin; who walks after the flesh and makes a trade of of the general plan of road improve-ment that have heretofore been either the bond-servant of sin." Is the slave. indifferent or hostile. The labor lead-its wages. He cannot dismiss sin at pleasure; the moment he attempts it he finds the chains drawn tighter. Dream not of this work, but now one of the most freedom while under the mastery of your desires.

progressive leaders of organized labor | Temperance instruction may be brought has come forward and indorsed in the | in at this point. No bondage is greater Serviidea of applying this labor to the general welfare of the community by building up the public roads. In order however, that this shall be made pos- themselves under the bondage of the drink habit.
35. "The servant abideth not."

had spoken of themselves as the seed of Abraham. Jesus shows them that there may be of that seed two kinds: the son, properly so call, and the slave. These Jews might be the seed of Abraham, and yet, not being his spiritual children, might not abide in his household of faith. Not many years after this their capital and nation were destroyed, and the Gentiles took their place in the kingdom of God. not to be made free from sin by the rites and ceremonies of the law of Moses, for Moses was but a servant and had not that parental authority in the church which the Son had. "The Son abideth" (R. V.) The comparison here is between any son and a bond servant, and son should not begin with a capital. Sinners are slaves, Christians are sons and heirs. 36. "If the Son." Christ now refers to Himself. The Son of God alone has power to liberate those who are slaves to sin. Jesus Christ is the head and has full authority and ability. The Father hath given all things into His hand (John 17:2). "Free indeed." The Jews poasted of an imaginary freedom, but the liberty which Christ offered was real and lasting my its effects. It would have saved the nation from the bondage of captivity to Babylon centuries before; it would save them from bondage to the Romans. What freedom they had under the Romans was due to what they had learned and great work expected from the Messiah. He therefore spiritualized this hope.

III. Jesus shows the character of the wicked Jews (vs. 37-40). 37. "Abraham's denies that they are his children (v. 39) in the highest and best sense. "Seek to kill." That they desired the death of Abraham's truest Son is proof that they are not true sons of Abraham. Their murof the devil (v. 44) instead of Abraham. 'No place in you." You do not allow My word to enter your hearts and lives. 38.
"I speak," etc. The Son existed with the
Father during past eternity and He reports the things He had seen. "Ye do," etc. oppressed have in Jesus Christ their Their father was Satan (v. 44), and they best friend. Jesus is the wise Physicwere instructed and led by him. 39, 40. The argument here is that they were not true children of Abraham because they were not like Abraham in character and

The Motor De Luxe.

Tatler, is getting old fashioned; the up-to-date millionaire goes everywhere nowadays by motor. Mrs. Mackay, the widow of the Silver King, claims to have the most perfect machine yet invented in which she intends to make the long journey from Paris to Rome this month. This marvelous car is fitted with every imaginable convenience, including revolving here," and "Lo, there." chairs and movable tables, so that  $m\varepsilon als$  can be served while on the road. Mrs. Mackay is also credited with having the most beautiful flat in Paris, if not in the world. It covers the center floor of one of the big buildings in the Bois, and the spacious hall is like the gorgeous interior of some Eastern palace, with priceless treasures in every nook and in the French style, with Louis XVI | the only panacea in this world. gilt furniture and Aubusson carpet; the white dining room is hung with crimson and paneled with wonderful tapestry, whilst the prevailing tones in the bedrooms are pale blue and pink, each being fitted with a marble hathroom.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES FIGHTS THE DIVORCE

MARCH TWELFTH.

'Christ, the Great Physician."-Luke

4:16-19; 5:27-32; I Peter 2:24. Scripture Verses .- Luke 4:18, 19; John 1:14; 2 Cor. 8:9; Matt. 11:28-30; Matt. 9:35, 36; 23:37; Luke 7:1-19; Matt. 8:8, 9.

Lesson Thoughts.

Christ's power to heal was not limited to any one disease, to one possessed of an evil spirit, to one sick of a fever, to one blind, in every case his word meant salvation.

It is our greatest blessing that Christ is a Physician who can cure not only the disease of the body, but that he heals our spiritual diseases, and saves our souls for eternal life.

Selections.

Mr. Maclaren compares human love to the Venus of Milo, which, though a statue of most magnificent qualities as a work of art, has no arms. It may smile in pity, but has no arms to aid; it may look on in sympathy, but has no power to help.

Many a time human love stands helpless, armless, impotent to aid; but in Jesus Christ we have One who is not only matchless in beauty and grace, but is mighty to save .-- Rev. F. D. Kelsev.

The one who wishes to do good to others can find a field anywhere. Those who need the ministry of help and sympathy lie all about us. Most eyes are too dull to see the need. The duty of one who is healed is

immediate. No time for longer reflection belongs to him. The heart which has been ministered unto should minister immediately to others. When Christ restores, he means that the restored one should take up his work, and continue it by aiding to restore others.

"A physician once said that he kept himself in health by going to see his patients. Whenever he discontinued this, and required his patients to come to him, or when he tried to abandon his practice he speedily became lethargic, stupid, and dull; but when he resumed nis efforts, and tried and tested his powers, he recovered his strength and vigor. So many a Christian man would find spiritual health and strength in trying to bring others to Jesus."-Hulbut.

There are in the Bible nine terms for sin .- debts, missing the mark, lawlessness, disobedience, transgression, fault (moral aberration.) defeat, impiousness, dis-harmony or discord. For all these kinds of sin we need forgiveness. And there are as many words for forgiveness as for sin-forgive, remit, send away, cover up, blot out, destroy, wash away. cleanse, make them as if they had never been.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

MARCH TWELFTH.

Christ, the Great Physician .- Luke 4. 16-19; 5. 27-32; 1 Pet. 2. 24. Our first Scriptura selection describes the visit of Christ to his native town and his message to his fel-

low townsmen, quoting what Isaiah had centuries before prophesied about him. In this selection we have the programme of Jesus Christ as to the work of the gospel. The poor, the broken-hearted, the captives, the blind and the bruised are to be reached and healed. This is just what is being done to-day in all the world. Jesus the Great Physician is healing the sore of the world. In the next account of the calling of Matthew we have the same thought. He came to the sinners because they needed him; and he came to the worst because they needed him most. Peter echoes the same truth again when he declares that "by his stripes we are healed." All these passages set forth the healing power of Jesus.

There are many terms used in the Scriptures to set forth the work of Jesus Christ, but none is more expressive than this one of "Physician." It was just like Luke, himself the "beloved physician," to use this term and apply it to the Master. He more than the other evangelists, knew of the significance and meaning of the term. The lesson teaches the power of the gospel as a healing force. Jesus is the Great Physician. When on earth he healed the body,

cured disease, cast out devils, recovered the lame. The gospel has a message to the body. We do not have to practiced of the word. Jesus knew that adopt the errors of the "faith heal-deliverance from the Roman voke was the ers" to see a healthy and helpful influence of religion upon the body. But more than that Jesus is healing the physical ills of the world. All seed." Christ admits their claim that they of sanitary science, of better hygienic are the natural descendants of Abraham, conditions, of a wiser medical pracof sanitary science, of better hygienic tice, is but the effect of the spirit of the Great Physician. Jesus is not only the Saviour from sin, but also from sickness and suffering. derous intent proves that they are children precepts and injunctions tend to long life and health. His teachings will go a great way toward healing the with the physical ills of the world. The poor, the broken-hearted, the

oppressed have in Jesus Christ their ian, who will yet cure the social ills of our world. Greed, selfishness, and oppression, on the one hand, are met actions. Abraham's life was wholly unlike by violence, strife, and lawlessness. on the other. Nothing but the principles of Jesus Christ can settle the labor troubles, the municipal mis-Railway traveling, observes The rules, the tenement cramming, and social crimes of our day. Jesus is the only doctor who can cure our social sim. He is the only Physician who can or will purify our social life and remedy the evils of our body politic. But he is able to save so-

ciety from anarchy and injustice. The greatest need of man is a salvation from sin. The world is filled with babel voices crying, "Lo. But every professed cure of sin is a confessed failure save the gospel of Christ. But in all ages, and to all kinds of men, he has been the Great Physician who has cured and saved the sin-sick soul. He is able to lift the burden, to ease the pain, to strengthen the will, to rectify the desires, and to regulate the passions, It makes no difference just what phase of evil sin may assume in any corner. The great drawing room is life, Jesus is able to cure it. He has

Woolly Calf in Vermont.

John W. Averill of Barre, Vt., is the owner of a heifer calf whose hide is covered with a black wool instead or hair. The calf is a little over a weak old.

Wife of Buffalo Bill Gives Direct Replies to Questions of the Court

SHE DID NOT ADMINISTER POISON

Wife of the Wild West Showman Denies on the Stand That She Ever Her Husband "Dragon's Blood" to Make Him Love Her More and Other Women Less.

North Platt, Neb., Special.-Mrs. Louisa Cody took the witness stand Thursday in defense of her character and good name, which have been assailed by W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) in his petition for divorce. Mrs. Cody emphatically denied that she had ever attempted to poison her husband. She was asked: "Did you ever administer 'dragon's

blood' for the purpose of making the Colonel love you more and other women less?" "No, sir, and I don't know what

'dragon's' blood is. Never saw any and never heard of such a thing." "Did you ever give the Colonel anything to make him sick?"

"No, sir." Mrs. Cody declared she had never cold Mrs. Rogers (a witness for the plaintiff) or any person that she had ever drugged her husband to make him love her or gain control over him so that he would sign certain papers for her. She also denied that she had ever poisoned any of the Colonel's dogs in-

Mrs. Cody denied that she was ever intoxicated, as had been testified by witnesses for the plaintifff. She never drank liquor except for medicinal purposes, she said, and never used profane and obscene language. "Do you still love Col. Cody?" asked the attorney.

tentionally.

"Yes, he is the father of my children, and love him still." "Do you desire a reconciliation at

this time?" "Yes, I do, but I think the Colonel ought to retract the poisoning accusation.' Mrs. Cody recited the incidents of

the funeral trip from Spokane to Rochester, N. Y., when they buried their daughter, Arta. "Did you at that time threaten to

denounce Col. Cody at the grave of your daughter as being her murderer?" "No, sir." "Did you ever send hi ma threatening telegram in connection with the mat-

ter? "I wi &d him that I thought he had been the cause of breaking Arta's

heart. A pathetis scene occurred here when Attorney Wilcox introduced a letter and asked Mrs. Cody to identify it. Tears streamed down her cheeks, and between her broken sobs she said it was

a letter from her daughter Arta three days before she died. Among other things written by Mrs. Thorpe (Arta) was the statement that the bringing of the suit for the divorce by her father had broken her heart.

Blaze on Passenger Steamer. San Francisco, Special.-Fire broke

out in the cargo of the steamer Oregon Tuesday, when the ship was about 15 miles southwest of Crescent City, on her voyage from San Francisco to Portland. There were 56 passengers on board the Oregon besides the crew, s were safely transferred to the steamer Del Norte, and taken to Crescent City. The Cregon proceeded to the harbor under her own steam, the flames having been put under control. The Oregon left this port Sunday with a cargo of general merchanidse and passengers. When the steamer was about 12 miles southwest of Whale Rock, which is but a few miles off Crescent City, Captain Warner discovered that the fire had broken out in the after freight deck, and was rapidly spreading. He made directly for Crescent City, and attacked the fire in every manner possible. The steamer took a decided list, and while she was in that plight Captain Payne, of the Bel Norte, steamed to her rescue, and transferred the passengers to his vessel. The Del Norte then entered the harbor at Crescent City, followed by the burning

Company Bankrupt.

Oregon.

Meridian, Miss., Special.-The Meridian Water Works Company has been thrown into bankruptcy and A. M. Lynn, of Birmingham, has been appointed receiver. Mr. Lynn is district manager of the American Water Works Company, which owns the Meridian plant. Meridian has already voted \$150,-000 bonds for a new plant if the present company's franchise can be annulled.

Live Items of News.

The deed for the "Captain vineyard place" was made to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of South Carolina by W. E. and H. C. Beattle on Saturday, says the Greenville News, when Grand Master J. J. McSwain and Jas. F. Mackey, chairman of the local committee, paid the Messrs. Beattle \$5,000 the amount of the purchase price, and this splendid property was transferred to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of South Carolina.

A sensational advance of \$7 a share in New York Central Railroad stock and \$6 a share in Union Pacific yesterday caused immense interest, says the Philadelphia Press. The stock ticker, which is a most accurate barometer of coming events, seemed to be verifying the reported open merger of these two great railroad properties, Rockefellers and Harriman have long controlled the one, and J. P. Morgan and the Vanderbilts the other. But all evidence points now to the domination of the Rockefeller-Harriman party in the New York Central as well ac in Union Pacific

Receiver for Lumber Company. Valdosta, Ga., Special.-Judge Emory Spear, of the United States District Court, has appointed W. J. Butler, of Macon, and J. P. Coffee, of Olympia, joint receivers for the Minnesota Lumber Company, which has large milling plants in Colquitt and Clinch counties. The receivers were appointed upon petition of the receiver of the First National Bank, of Faribault, Minn., which holds claims of \$110,000 against the lumber company. The company's assets are given at \$160,000 and liabilities at \$140,